

MUCH HOPE IN A NEW SERUM

London Doctors Experiment
With Young German's
Discovery.

PUT TO RIGID TESTS

Phenomenal Results Said to
Have Been Obtained on
Consumptive Patients.

CALLED CONTRA-TOXIN

British Physicians Trying It
for Malaria, Leprosy and
Other Diseases.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 1.—There have been so many attempts to find a specific for the scourge of consumption and so many cures have been prematurely announced that it is no wonder that the public has grown sceptical, while responsible people have become chary of accepting the hope of countless white plumes and their families and friends. It is only therefore because the information comes from a source which commands respect and belief that The Sun now, before the results of the investigation are given officially to the whole world, announces the discovery of a serum which may revolutionize the whole science of serum therapy.

The Sun not long ago drew attention to Dr. Friedman's assertion that he had discovered a cure for tuberculosis. A storm of controversy soon sprang up in regard to this matter, and it is still raging. In regard to its value The Sun said nothing, for that had not been proved, but the serious doubts of the distinguished scientist, Prof. Metchnikoff, were reported at the same time. The discovery of the new serum is again a German. He is a young and accomplished bacteriologist named Friedrich Mehnart, who worked with Dr. Koch in Africa on the sleeping sickness. After that he pursued his researches alone in Africa and other tropical countries.

Dr. Mehnart reached South Africa in 1911. He asserted that while he was in the Belgian Congo he discovered his serum, based on a theory which is entirely new to the serum therapy, that is, a cure for the disease of the sleeping sickness, which renders many parts of Africa impossible for human life. For the first half of the year 1912 his experiments were conducted at Camp's Bay laboratory under the supervision of Dr. Jolly, the professor of Physiology in the South African College. The result was that Dr. Mehnart was advised to go to England and convince the British medical profession of the importance of his discovery. On reaching London in October Dr. Mehnart promptly advised one of the best of his discoveries, a serum which was harmless in application and of such a character that, assuming that the patient had any fair amount of vitality left, it would effectually cure any disease which was due to the presence of microorganisms in the blood. The general feeling of the leading London physicians to whom he spoke was, not unnaturally perhaps, that it was the assertion either of a charlatan or of a man who was sadly deceiving himself. Dr. Mehnart, however, found some distinguished medical men who were willing to give a hearing to his theory of serum therapy. As a result they agreed to go further into the matter and provide patients for testing the serum.

It was impossible of course to find in London a number of sufferers from the sleeping sickness, so the doctors decided to test the serum on other serious diseases which were due to the presence of injurious bacteria in the blood. The tests started almost simultaneously in London and at Bad Soden in Germany, from which place it is reported that the use of the serum has been uniformly and completely successful. The London tests have been most rapid and searching, and on the results of course, depends the value of the announcement of the discovery before it is published to the world. The tests in England are being conducted by independent investigators of the highest standing who entered upon the investigation in a spirit which, if not actually hostile, was at least very strongly critical.

The first physician to give serious consideration to Dr. Mehnart's serum was Dr. Horne Wilson, who has made a special study of tuberculosis and who frankly declared himself a hostile critic. He has been testing one set of the tests in London with Dr. Mehnart as bacteriologist and is now using the new serum in his private practice. Dr. Wilson approached Dr. Hewlett, one of the greatest British bacteriologists, who is professor of bacteriology in the University of London. As a result Dr. Hewlett is acting as bacteriologist in the tests at the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich, while Dr. Campbell, M.D., of the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, is conducting tests at the Margaret Street Hospital in London. All these tests are in cases of malaria, leprosy, malarial fever, pernicious anaemia, syphilis and other disorders of the blood.

The report of such investigators, based on months of experiments, must be beyond cavil, and the correspondent of The Sun is assured that at present

DEWEY LEAVES WATER WAGON.

Breaks Rule at Dinner of Manila Bay Survivors.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Admiral Dewey broke his rule to-night against dining out and climbed down off the water wagon, in accordance with his annual custom, for the sake of participating at dinner with the survivors of the battle of Manila Bay and drinking a glass of wine in commemoration of that May day in 1898.

Twenty-three naval officers who were with Dewey at Manila met to-night as the only members of the Society of Manila Bay in Washington. Admiral Dewey read at the dinner a poem sent to him by the author, Edward C. Curran of Philadelphia. Admiral Dewey was particularly impressed by the last stanza of this poem, which dwells on the fact that in the battle of Manila Bay there was not a single casualty on an American ship, while the Spanish loss was very great.

Admiral Dewey said to-day that he was convinced now, as he was immediately after the battle when he learned there were no casualties, that a higher power than we fought the battle.

SAW MAN'S SOUL PASS FROM BODY, SHE SAYS

Issued From Lips Like Butter-
fly's Wings, Declares
Mrs. Baldwin.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 1.—Mrs. David H. Baldwin of 71 Christopher street to-day made public an experience she had on April 10 and which, she firmly believes, afforded her a view of a soul as it took passage from the body of a dying person to the unknown beyond.

It was the death of Mrs. Baldwin's father-in-law, Nathaniel H. Baldwin, 96 years old, that provided her with what she thinks was supernatural vision. Mr. Baldwin died at the home of his son after a short illness of acute indigestion. He was one of the best known men in Essex county, having been born in Bloomfield, where he was engaged in business as a building contractor for many years before he retired on account of his advanced age. He was a man of the highest integrity, and toward the close his life took on a saintly character that increased the respect that all held for him.

Mrs. Baldwin's illness did not occasion alarm to the members of the household. In spite of his great age he was always in good health. Therefore on the morning that he passed away Mrs. Baldwin was unexcited by his condition and did not consider that there was danger of his death.

She was in a room next to the chamber of the sick nonagenarian. She heard a noise and hurried to the patient's bedside. The aged man appeared to be in distress, and Mrs. Baldwin, entirely unalarmed, asked if she could render him any assistance. As she looked at the sick man, who did not answer, his eyes closed and he gave a gentle sigh.

Then there issued, she says, from between the lips of the man prostrate on the bed a distinct and well defined shape. The form of this emanation was that of two large wings, each about a foot in length, and of those of a butterfly and seemed unattached to any other shape. Involuntarily Mrs. Baldwin says, she reached out to grasp the strange apparition, which rose toward the ceiling of the room. As she did so, however, she turned to look at Mr. Baldwin, and when she looked for the apparition again it had vanished.

Mrs. Baldwin was much impressed by the sight that she had witnessed and by her relatives she confided her belief that she was certain that she had seen the soul of her aged father-in-law take flight from its earthly shell.

LUCK GOES WITH RABBIT FOOT.

Joe Wing Slugged and Robbed When He Parted With Charm.

Joe Wing, a softhearted cook in Chinatown, started from 51 Bayard street last night with an offering of bananas and a rabbit's foot for his friend Kid Bink, who is ill of tuberculosis at 1 Roosevelt street.

Joe found his friend and delivered the gifts with the hope that the rabbit's foot would drive the evil spirit out of Bink's lungs. Then he started down from the fourth floor bedroom.

On landing, three rough-handed men grabbed Joe and pulled him into an empty room. There they hit him over the head a few times and took his gold watch and \$27 in cash.

When Joe came to he ran to the street, shrieking in pain, anger and Chinese. Policemen Tom Connors took him to the Oak street station and Dr. Mitchell treated him.

Detective Foreman and Joe are looking for the robbers. Joe's faith in the rabbit foot is undiminished. As proof he points out that he was beaten as soon as he parted with his charm.

TO REJECT RILEY AND MITCHELL.
Senate Ready to Accept Unfavorable Report on Them.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Senate will vote to-morrow to reject Gov. Sulzer's nomination of John B. Riley of Plattsburgh as Superintendent of State Prisons and John Mitchell to be State Labor Commissioner.

WEBB BILL THOUGHT WITHIN THE TREATY

Washington Officials Find No
Cause for Complaint in
Proposed Measure.

CONSULT LEGAL EXPERTS

Japan May Appeal California
Law to Settle Naturaliza-
tion Problem.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The receipt of full details of the new alien land bill now pending in the California Legislature has convinced officials here that the proposed legislation is now fairly within the treaty obligations of the United States to Japan. If the bill is passed in its present form Japan, as Washington officials view the situation, will not attempt to attack the law in the courts on the ground that it contravenes her treaty rights.

About the only course open to Japan, it is admitted, will be a protest to this Government on the ground that the alien land law constitutes a discrimination against a friendly power and the bringing of an action in the courts of the United States to test the Federal naturalization law.

It is the latter possibility which officials here consider likely. Smarting under the discrimination of the California law, Japan, it is believed, will seek to have the issue decided squarely as to whether or not the United States, through its statutes, intends to debar Japanese aliens from being naturalized. If Japan could obtain a decision from the United States Supreme Court in her favor it would open the way for ownership of land in California, even under the terms of the new bill. It is acknowledged, however, that such an outcome would be only a temporary victory because an irresistible demand would immediately be made by the Western States for legislation excluding the Japanese from the privilege of becoming naturalized.

An inquiry into this phase of the situation to-day developed the fact that a test of the naturalization law by Japan would probably result in embarrassing developments for other nations. The United States Government never has settled definitely, through a decision of the Supreme Court, just what is the meaning of the naturalization law when it admits to naturalization "free white persons and aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

The Department of Commerce and Labor has endeavored on several occasions to obtain a decision beyond all doubt as to what the exact meaning of the words "white persons" in the law, whether they refer to all persons not black or to particular races. The lower courts have held up to this time that the law was intended to apply to particular races, but the Department of Commerce and Labor is still in the dark as to whether it should operate as a bar to many people.

One of the most important cases with reference to Japanese naturalization was decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eastern district of Virginia. The three judges sustained a decision of the District Court declining to grant naturalization papers to Nampo Iseho, a Japanese who had served five years in the United States Navy. The law provides that any alien who serves five years in the navy or marine corps can become naturalized on the presentation of evidence of such service. Iseho presented his discharge papers, but the court held he was not a white person in the eyes of the law and was therefore ineligible to naturalization. The appeal of this case was never carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. This decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals is the highest ruling that has been yet obtained on the naturalization law.

The belief here is that Japan, if she adopts the course of testing the naturalization law, will be actuated solely by a desire to create an embarrassing situation for the United States.

The opinion that the so-called Webb bill is quite within the American-Japanese treaty is based on a study of the conditions existing when the treaty was framed and the situation it was designed to meet. The peculiar phrasing of the article covering the holding of land and buildings is due more to conditions in any State of the Union. The treaty makes a distinction between the ownership of houses, manufacturing, warehouses and shops, separately from the land itself. That is it is reciprocally granted that aliens of either country may have their choice of owning or leasing buildings of the classes specified above. This arrangement was due largely to the fact that in Japan the ownership of buildings separately from the land on which they may stand is recognized in law. In the United States, though such distinctions are possible, it is not customary to separate the ownership of the two, and ownership of a business structure invariably carries with it title to the land.

Similarly it is held by the general opinion here that the treaty cannot properly be construed as granting the right to lease agricultural land. The purposes for which land may be leased are specified so clearly as "for residential and commercial purposes," and the classification of buildings which may be owned or leased is likewise so precise, that it is held that the Japanese would have no ground for claiming that the right to hold agricultural land is to be inferred from the language of the treaty. Such a right has never been desired by any American in Japan, and it is the understanding that in the drafting of the treaty

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U. S. RECOGNIZES CHINA TO-DAY.

Action Was Ordered to Follow Or-
ganization of Parliament.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Provisional Government of China will be recognized by the United States at Peking to-morrow, so State Department officials understand.

Edward T. Williams, Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation, will carry out his instructions, which were to accord recognition in the name of the Washington Government as soon as the Chinese Parliament had completed its organization.

Notice was received to-day that this organization had been completed by the election of a Speaker of the House. The Senate had previously chosen its officers.

All the Powers were invited to join the United States in recognizing China. To this invitation of April 2 two Governments, those of Brazil and Peru, responded favorably. The great Powers hold that the present is not opportune.

\$23,000,000 RISK ON MORGAN COLLECTION

Insurance of \$19,000,000 Placed
Here and \$4,000,000
Abroad.

Brokers acting for the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan have placed \$23,000,000 insurance on the art collection of the late financier. Of that amount \$19,000,000 has been written abroad and \$4,000,000 in this country. The part of the collection that is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art is insured for \$15,000,000 and that in the Morgan library, including books, for \$4,000,000.

The rate paid for insurance in the Morgan library is 16 cents per \$100 and that in the museum is 60 cents per \$100. The difference is due to the fact that part of the collection in the museum is over the repair and paint shops, while there are no similar dangers in the library. The entire premium amounts to about \$102,500.

The companies authorized to do business in this State were able to write the bulk of the insurance because none of the other contents of the museum, whether owned by that institution or loaned to it, is insured. The companies consider the risk a good one. The amount of the insurance taken represented only a small part of the collection's actual value. Mr. Morgan estimated the value of the collection on exhibition in the museum at \$10,000,000, that of the articles in storage at the museum at \$30,000,000 and that of the collection at the Morgan home at \$10,000,000.

When negotiations were opened for the insuring of the collection, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., offered to stand the first million dollar loss from any one fire himself in order to secure a low rate. This proposal was opposed by the officials of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which has control over all the companies operating in this city, and the papers that have been executed in advance of the issuing of the policies call for the payment of the entire loss by the companies writing the insurance. It was feared in insurance circles that on account of conditions imposed by the Fire Insurance Exchange the insurance would go to English companies operating under more liberal laws.

J. H. FORD GETS FINAL DECREE.

Rubber Co. Head Named German Baron as Corespondent.

GOREHAM, May 1.—The final decree in the action for divorce brought by J. Howard Ford against his wife has been filed in the Orange County Clerk's office here.

Mr. Ford, who is president of the Meyer Rubber Company and a director in the United States Rubber Company, started divorce proceedings against his wife last October in White Plains, naming a German baron as co-respondent.

She was formerly Miss Bertha North of Berlin, Germany. They were married in 1906. Two winters ago she returned home and while she was abroad Mr. Ford received information which caused him to call for Europe on the Red Star liner Lapland.

He was arrested in England, being charged with the murder of a notorious swindler who used the name "J. H. Ford" at times. Mr. Ford was later released with apologies and returned home, but without Mrs. Ford. Later he started divorce proceedings.

NEILL NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

U. S. Commissioner of Labor Will Succeed Himself.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The nomination of Dr. Charles P. Neill as United States Commissioner of Labor to succeed himself was confirmed by the Senate in executive session this afternoon.

Among the other confirmations were those of J. P. A. Strong to be Governor of Alaska and H. W. Smith to be Commissioner of Fisheries.

ABSCESS ON SKINNER'S BRAIN.

Operation on Actor Shows His Con-
dition Is Dangerous.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—An operation, performed at the Methodist Hospital this morning on Otis Skinner, the actor, showed that he was in a more serious condition than had been supposed. There is much apprehension concerning the outcome.

Mr. Skinner had been suffering for about four weeks from a headache. It was found that an abscess had reached the membrane of the brain, but had not yet affected it.

PRESIDENT IN JERSEY FIGHTS FOR REFORMS

Addresses Large Audiences at
Elizabeth and
Newark.

PARTY MUST KEEP FAITH

Assails Smith-Nugent Political
Machine in Scathing
Language.

President Wilson returned to New Jersey last night to speak in support of a proposition to reform the system of drawing grand and petit jurors, which is to be considered at a special session of the Legislature next Tuesday. He spoke to large audiences in Newark and Elizabeth and denounced in scathing language the influences that are seeking to thwart the reform.

Without mentioning names but describing its chiefs in unmistakable terms he assailed the Smith-Nugent political machine in Essex county and declared that it was a most amazing thing that the people of this county have failed for so long to grapple with the situation which confronts them and to make themselves master of their own government.

The new auditorium was crowded when the President, accompanied by Secretary Tumulty, Major Rhoads and his secret service guards, reached the platform. Assemblyman John Matthews, the only representative of his county in the Legislature that favored jury reform, was speaking when the assembly suddenly let go with cheers, and those on the stage surged forward to shake Mr. Wilson's hand. Mr. Matthews ended his speech shortly and then the President stood up in a way that showed he meant to hit straight out and hard.

"I know of no greater satisfaction than speaking for the people of this State," he began, "for I have not come to speak to you. I know what you believe in. I know what you want. I have come to speak for you and to tell those men with whom we are dealing what it is their business to do, for we are their masters; they are not ours."

The President's remarks were not confined to the jury reform measure as such. He did not, as it was expected he would, declare specifically either for a jury commission named by the presiding Supreme Court Justice or for one named by the Governor. He said that he was originally in favor of the first scheme and that he still thought it best, but explained how he had yielded his judgment in the conference of Democratic legislators to the Governor.

He said he wanted everybody to realize that he was not taken in by the results of the last national election. He explained that the country did not do Democratic, but had turned to the Democratic party as the only ally in the nation. He said that he had found at hand to accomplish its purposes. Its purpose was to see certain things done, and he affirmed his belief that if they were not done the Democratic party never would get another chance. He told how the Democratic party in New Jersey betrayed the trust placed in it and how that betrayal was followed by nearly twenty years of Republican domination. Coming to the Democratic victory in 1910, he said:

"To us this was a rejuvenation, a renewed party, and the first question that came up was whether we did not intend to do it or not. I won't go into the history of the two years of fighting with the old gang. Nevertheless the old gang did not run, but they kept under cover, even in the lobbies at Trenton, knowing that there were fingers that pointed to their past history. They trembled in the moonlight and when I was told that just as soon as I went to Washington the old gang would come back I didn't believe it until I saw it."

"Once more that bulky form of a gentleman who used to personally lead the Legislature of New Jersey into disgrace reappeared upon the very floor of the Legislature and again it was that his intrigues were successful in blocking the things he did not wish done. Am I mistaken, have you not heard it, that the same old gang that had for two years been scotched had not been killed? Have you not heard that that system with a small-kelley B, that great, sneaking whispering system, had established itself again in Trenton?"

These references to James R. Nugent and James Smith, Jr., provoked laughter and applause that apparently was approving.

Spoken of the campaign he said: "I have no candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of this State, but I am opposed to any one who is desired for Governor by some gentlemen whom I shall have the pleasure of naming to-night. I do not want to see any more Governors of New Jersey privately owned."

Spoken of the party pledge for a constitutional convention, which was also turned down by the Legislature, and of the forces that had assisted in blocking that reform, the President said: "The people of this country and of this State are going to have what they know they ought to have, by one process or another. I pray that it may be a wrong process. I have the greatest confidence in the self-control, the public spirit, the legal conscience of the people of America and I do not myself believe that dangerous things will happen. But I warn these gentlemen not too long to show the people of this country that justice cannot be got by the ordinary processes of the law. I warn them to stand out of the sovereign's way."

President Wilson was in New York last night for the first time since his inauguration, and as has been his custom for a long time, he stayed at the home of his friend, Col. E. M. House. He came to New York in his private car over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He will speak in Jersey City to-night and return to Washington by a mid-night train.

CARNEGIE ILL AFTER MEETING.

Incident at Peace Meeting Forces
Him to Take to Bed.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Andrew Carnegie was forced to take to his bed this afternoon after an exciting episode at the morning meeting of the fourth American Peace Congress to-day.

While 1,500 delegates were assembled and Mr. Carnegie was at the speakers' stand, some one from the audience shouted out that the "United States is mortally afraid of Japan."

"All those who are not afraid of Japan stand up," Mr. Carnegie cried and to a man the 1,500 delegates rose.

The incident, however, unnerved Mr. Carnegie and he retired soon after. He was unable to attend the afternoon session of the congress.

ICE SHORTAGE 1,000,000 TONS.

President Oler Warns Housewives
Not to Be Wasteful.

The housewife won't have to pay any more for ice this summer than last, according to Wesley M. Oler, president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, if she is economical, but there is a shortage of the cream which the British steamer "The rate of 40 cents 100 pounds for family use will continue," said Mr. Oler. "On April 1 we raised the price for the larger consumers, restaurants, etc., from 20 cents a hundred to 30 cents. Raising the price is one of the best ways of teaching economy."

The Knickerbocker Ice Company supplies about a third of the ice used in New York city.

FEAR CHOLERA GERMS ON SHIP.

Crew of British Steamer to Be Ex-
amined at Boston.

BOSTON, May 1.—A bacteriological examination will be made of each member of the crew of the British steamer "Claverley" reaches port to-morrow from India and Ceylon. It is said that a sailor died of cholera shortly after leaving Calcutta.

The greatest danger of spreading the disease is from the cholera germ carrier. A man might carry the germs of the disease and still not develop cholera. The examination will occupy at least eighteen hours, and the steamer may be held at Quarantine for a longer period.

DROWNED STANDING UP.

Strangely Accomplished by
Man Out of a Job.

NUTLEY, N. J., May 1.—The body of William Bandol of 16 Centre street was found this afternoon standing upright beneath the surface of the water in an abandoned quarry near his home. From the position of the body it is thought that Bandol slid down the face of the quarry 110 feet into the water, where his feet caught in the mud, keeping him upright while he drowned. His hands were behind his back.

Bandol had been out of work and despondent. His hat and coat were found on the edge of the quarry by his wife and his brother, who had gone to look for him. In a notebook he had written to his wife that he was tired of life.

RAISE ERIE TELEGRAPHS' PAY

Increase Unsatisfactory and Oper-
ators May Strike Anyway.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—A 5 to 9 per cent. increase to telegraph operators receiving less than \$60 a month was put into effect by Erie Railroad officials to-day in an attempt to prevent the threatened tieup of the system by a strike of 1,500 operators.

W. S. Lowrie, chairman of the Order of Railway Telegraphers' committee, announced that the increase did not satisfy the operators, who demanded a 12 per cent. increase and better conditions. He said the increase did not affect the situation.

The operators will get no more, said H. O. Dunkle, general superintendent of the Erie.

The operators recently voted overwhelmingly in favor of striking if their demands were refused. The increase in wages affects about 25 per cent. of the operators.

ANOTHER RAILWAYS STORE.

First Such a Success Second Is
Opened Sooner Than Intended.

The second of the cooperative stores that the New York Railways Company is to establish for its employees was opened yesterday at Ninety-ninth street and Lexington avenue. The success of the first store, at 816-818 Eighth avenue, brought about the opening of the branch sooner than had been intended.

All yesterday railway employees living near the store flocked there to try the plan of buying at cost. They found the shop much to their liking and made many purchases. The receipts for the day totaled up more than \$500. Everything that any up to date foodstuff store carries could be had, but the biggest business was in butter and eggs.

The first store was opened March 13 and has been a success.

BIG TUG TO NOSE IMPERATOR.

Can Bring 1,100 Horse-power to
Bear on Giant Liner.

The trial tug yesterday of the new Hamburg-American Line tug No. 3, built to assist in the docking of the Emperor, showed her capable of fourteen knots. Among those aboard were Vice-Director J. P. Meyer and William G. Sichel, Passenger Traffic Manager Emil Lederer, Marine Superintendent Jarka and W. M. Davison, president of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, which built the tug.

The tug is 118 feet long, of 27½ feet beam and has engines of 1,100 horse-power. She is the most powerful tug in the harbor.

The Hamburg American Line will dock its steamships sailing for the Mediterranean at the new pier at the foot of Thirty-third street, Brooklyn, after May 20. The Hoboken pier will be used for the Emperor and large steamships in the North Atlantic service.

FOX LAYS BARE GRAFTERS' PLOT

Walsh's Collector Tells of
Fund Raising After
Exposures.

THOMPSON HAD \$2,800

Told Inspector It Wouldn't
Do for Him; Afterward
Defied Him.

SAID HE WOULD SQUEAL

Night Session at Police Graft
Trial Ends Day of Sensa-
tional Testimony.

Former Policeman Eugene F. Fox, the police collector of graft in Harlem, was the chief witness at the trial of the four inspectors—Sweeney, Hussey, Thompson and Murtha—yesterday. Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court held a night session.

Fox told a long detailed story of his operations as collector of graft for Capt. Walsh extending over a period of years in the East 126th street precinct of Harlem, and then withstood a protracted and grilling cross-examination at the hands of John B. Stanchfield, counsel for Thompson, and Herbert C. Smythe, of Hussey's counsel.

Nothing the lawyers had to ask him seemed to bother Fox a bit. He already has pleaded guilty to an indictment for bribery and on the witness stand he made no effort to shield himself, frankly admitting that he had lied when he was called at Headquarters to explain George A. Sipp's testimony before the Curran Committee, and adding that he had not intended at that time to tell the truth about his grafting operations.

He told of several meetings with Inspector Thompson, which brought that inspector's name more prominently into the conspiracy charge than anything before brought out, and also mentioned Sweeney frequently.

The testimony seemed to be taken pretty seriously by the accused inspectors, and their lawyers made valiant efforts to break into it at any point they could, but Fox smiled slightly and answered easily every question put to him, never losing either his head or his temper.

His performance probably will prove to be the big act in the prosecution's present case against the four inspectors.

Mrs. Thomas W. Walsh, wife of the captain, Jacob Rouse, Fox's former lawyer, and George A. Sipp were among the other witnesses. Assistant District Attorney Clark told Justice Seabury that he thought the people would finish their case early this afternoon.

Fox Tells of Collecting.

Policeman Fox said he had been appointed in 1906 and was assigned to the East 126th street precinct in uniform in 1906, seven years before Capt. Thomas W. Walsh began his long command there. He said that he began collecting protection money for Walsh in 1908. Before that, he said, Policeman John Summers had collected for Walsh.

"I want you to continue with the work Summers has been doing," Fox quoted Walsh as saying, and the witness went on.

"He handed me a list of the places from which he wanted me to collect. I did as he said. I collected from a number of places, varying at different times, sometimes fifteen, sometimes twenty and sometimes as many as twenty-five. Fox said he collected \$100 a month from George A. Sipp at the Baltic Hotel until December, 1911. Inspector Thompson was in command of the district when he began collecting.

"When we had the excise graft it went as high as \$1,000 a month," he said. "Later it dropped to \$400 or so a month."

He said he continued to collect for Walsh after he was transferred in June, 1910, to uniform duty in the West 153d street station.

Q. What did you do with the money you collected? A. I turned it over to Capt. Walsh.

Q. What was your share? A. Twenty per cent. at first, later it was 15 per cent. After about a year instead of turning the whole sum over to Capt. Walsh and receiving my share back I kept out my share. Capt. Walsh told me to.

He Lied to Daughters.

On December 18 last, the day on which Sipp told the Curran committee about Fox, the witness said he was notified at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon to go to Headquarters and that he was under suspension. He appeared before Deputy Commissioner Sweeney. He saw Walsh, Sweeney and Thompson at Headquarters. The Deputy Commissioner asked him about Sipp's statements.

"What did you say?" Mr. Clark asked. Fox smiled a little as he replied: "I told them I was innocent."

"You denied having taken money?" "I did."

He said he spoke to Walsh and Thompson and told him not to worry, that everything would be all right. The witness continued:

"I went to Headquarters the following day and saw Walsh, Sweeney and Thompson and a man I later learned to be Jacob Rouse. Later I went to see Capt. Walsh and he asked me how I came to engage Grant & Rouse. I told him Rouse said Sweeney sent him. He told me I'd better make some arrangements or a bill might be coming in for me to pay. Rouse told me the day after Christmas that Sweeney had told him that Sipp was willing to go away, but that he wanted \$1,500. Rouse suggested that it be made \$2,000 to cover counsel fees. I saw Capt. Walsh that night at his house and told him what Rouse had told me. He said: 'Give me